

FORCE OF GERMANS HAS SPENT ITSELF IN PRESENT BATTLE

French Believe Effort To Open Paris Road Definitely Checked

ACTIVITY IS LIGHT

Comparative Lull Has Set In On Hard-Pounded Front

NEXT DRIVE WHERE?

Freshness Of Rupprecht's Reserves Makes Another Blow By Kaiser Certain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 15.—With the enemy fought to a standstill, something like a stable line is being re-established in Compiègne on the whole front between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry.

The outlook is now regarded in Paris with more confidence but anxiety is expressed in London, where it is recognised that great peril is still ahead as the Germans have not shown their hand. Their effort has undoubtedly fallen short of their complete objectives and entailed very heavy losses but their advance has appreciably increased the threat against Paris while they still have reserves enabling them to launch an offensive greater than the one in March last at almost any moment. The numbers of troops at the disposal of Crown Prince Rupprecht, for instance, are practically identical with those of a fortnight ago, despite his sending Bavarian troops to assist the Crown Prince, for his tired divisions have had time to recover and recruit.

Three Goals For Germans
There are three goals at which the enemy may strike; namely, Paris, Amiens and Calais, and the Allies have little chance of ascertaining enemy's intention before the blow falls.

Paris, June 15.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There has been mutual artillery activity between Montdidier and the Oise, also south of the Aisne and near Champlat and Brigny.

The official French communiqué issued this evening reported:

South of the Aisne, in local operations, we drove back the enemy from Coeuvers and Valsery, which we captured.

We gained ground east of Mount Gobert, taking 130 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

Paris, June 14.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

Only local actions occurred during the night-time.

We carried out several successful raids north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcelles and brought back thirty prisoners.

We progressed near des Loges Farm.

An hostile attack in the region of Antheuil completely failed.

Between the Forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry the artillery duel continued actively during the night-time.

Our patrols took prisoners in the region of Bussières, west of Rethiers and in Champagne.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

No Infantry Action

There was no infantry action today.

The artillery duel was fairly lively at Hargard Wood, south of the Aisne and in the region between Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry.

To the material captured from the enemy on the 11th the following must be added: nine guns, including seven of heavy caliber, and forty machine-guns.

Yesterday our aeroplanes shot down five German machines and two balloons and seven enemy machines were put out of action. Nineteen tons of bombs were dropped in the enemy zone, causing great damage.

Defeat For Germans
M. Henri Bidou, writing in Le Journal des Débats, says that the battle of Compiègne has been a defeat for the enemy, who was following his plan to reach a cover of safety for the operations against Paris, but the battle is only an episode in a general action. The Germans are disappointed at the

Deportation Of Germans From China Is Dropped, Says Reichstag Minister

Local Messages Tend To Confirm Statement With Various Explanations Given For Government's Attitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 14.—A message from Berlin states that in the Reichstag, replying to a question regarding the deportation of Germans from China to Australia, Herr Kriegel, on behalf of the Foreign Office, said that the German Government had taken the most emphatic steps against such a measure and threatened the severest reprisals. He said that the Dutch Minister in Peking recently reported that the danger of the deportation of the Germans was now removed.

Replying to a question regarding the exchange of German prisoners in the Colonies, Herr Kriegel said that it was a disgrace to keep prisoners in the tropics. A considerable number of such prisoners whose health had suffered had been allowed, after long negotiations, to be repatriated or interned in a neutral country and the speedy return of the German prisoners in the hands of the Belgians in Africa was expected.

Negotiations were now pending with Great Britain for the liberation of civilian prisoners, including Colonial Germans both in Great Britain and Overseas.

London, June 13.—In the House of Commons today Colonel Yate urged that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should order the expulsion of enemy subjects from the

GERMANS START DRIVE VIOLATING RUSSIAN PACT

Enemy Seizes Villages In Neutral Zone In New Offensive On East Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—Press Bureau: A Russian wireless message reports: The Germans are starting an offensive on the front Valinovka-Zhukovka, where they have seized three villages in the neutral zone. Our troops retired. An increasing movement was observed later at Jevstratovka, tanks and cavalry participating. Our troops blew up the bridge at Jevstratovka as a protest to the violation of the Treaty. Cavalry has been despatched to maintain the liaison of our troops, who occupy a line in the neutral zone. The object of the Germans in creating frontier incidents is to obtain the railway centers of Leski and Povorino.

Moscow, June 5.—After being driven back from Penza, the Czech-Slovaks advanced as far as Syzran and obtained possession of the great railway bridge across the Volga, which is the principal artery of Trans-Siberian communication.

Plekhanoff, an Anti-Bolshevik leader, has died in Finland.

Russia and Ukraine In Treaty
Amsterdam, June 14.—A message from Kiev states that a provisional treaty between Russia and the Ukraine has been signed. It provides for the cessation of hostilities, the return home of respective nationals and an exchange of prisoners of war and prepares for a new exchange of railway material and new commercial relations.

Amsterdam, June 15.—A message from Kieff states that the German General Knoerzer has telegraphed to General von Eichhorst reporting that a force of 10,000 Bolshevik Red Guards, commanded by Czech officers, has been almost destroyed by his troops westward of Taganrog. The Bolsheviks had landed on the Ukraine coast of the Sea of Azov and were advancing to attack Taganrog. Over 3,000 dead Bolsheviks have been counted up to the present. General Knoerzer claims that the German losses were slight.

Salt Gabelle Heads Called To Conference

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, June 17.—In consequence of the ill-effects of the currency situation in Peking on the salt revenue, an important meeting of officials of the Salt Gabelle is being held in Peking today.

STANDARD OIL MAN MURDERED AT WUHU

Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, Installation Manager, Killed By Bandits Sunday Night

Bands kidnapped Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, Installation Manager of the Standard Oil Company at Wuhan, Sunday night, according to a telegram received yesterday at the Shanghai office of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Laidlaw was 40 years old, married and has been with the Standard Oil Company at Wuhan during the past four years. He was a British subject.

The Shanghai offices have wired for further details of the affair.

J. H. DOLLAR NEW HEAD OF AMERICAN CHAMBER

Elected By Commercial Men At Annual Meeting To Serve For Ensuing Year

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of China was held yesterday afternoon in the United States Court rooms when officers for the new year were elected and the reports and accounts were passed.

Mr. J. H. Dollar was elected president, succeeding Mr. W. A. Burns. Mr. W. C. Sprague was made vice-president and Mr. J. B. Powell secretary. The Committee named for the ensuing year includes Messrs. W. A. Burns, J. W. Gallagher, L. Jacob, J. H. McMichael, W. A. B. Nichols, B. Atwood, Robinson, W. C. Sprague, P. F. Wisner, J. J. Connell (E. O. Baker to represent until return), H. H. Arnold, J. H. Dollar and B. C. Halle.

The accounts show a very satisfactory financial condition. A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring secretary, Mr. P. L. Bryant, was called for by the president and passed unanimously, as also was a similar vote to the retiring president.

Munitions Workers Respond To Appeal

Hundreds Volunteer, Ready To Perform Any Duty In Interest Of Nation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 15.—Hundreds of mobile war munitions volunteers have been enrolled during the last few days in response to a special appeal issued by the Government, thus declaring themselves ready to be transferred to any essential war work to which they may be appointed in the interest of the nation.

U.S. MAIL OUT TODAY
The mail which was to have closed at the American Post Office yesterday for the United States, Canada and Europe has been held over until today and matter will be received at the Post Office today until 10 a.m.

Comrades Attend Funeral Of American Soldier In France



TAPS FOR YANKEE SOLDIER © COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUMMER 1918

This photo shows the funeral of one of our boys, the first of an American division to fall in action. His comrades and French brothers in arms attended the funeral.

YANKEES BEAT GERMANS EVERY TIME THEY MEET

Americans Have No Mercy On Those Who Commit Breaches Of Humanity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wires today:

The plain facts of the fighting for the past month are that wherever the Germans have met the Americans the Germans have been beaten and have paid more dearly for defeat than the Americans paid for victory.

The American troops resemble our Dominion soldiers in that those from the home country. They are not going to deal lightly with un-soldierly conduct and they are not going to easily forgive breaches of humanity. If they are forced to see red it will be some time before they notice any other color. They will have no mercy on men who do not fight straight and will avenge comrades slain by treachery to the uttermost on any enemy platoon they can lay hands on. The Germans will dislike them as much as they dislike the Canadians, Australians and South Africans and I think, a little more.

The American Army includes many men of German names and ancestry. A company of these marching to the front met some German prisoners whom the Americans assaulted, treacherously and abusively, in the German language for their obedience to such a misconceived hound as the Kaiser and for making themselves the scum of the earth by their fighting methods, so that their American relatives had to come 4,000 miles to wipe them out. The prisoners were too amazed to reply.

Former Tuchun lured to death in Tienstin

Summoned To Hsu Shu-cheng's Headquarters And There Assassinated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 16.—General Lin

Chien-chang, formerly Chief of the

Peking Gendarmerie and afterwards

Governor of Shansi Province under

Yuan Shih-kai, who was charged with

conducting monarchial propaganda

among Chinese troops in Chihli, Shan-

ghai, Asphu, Shansi and Kiangsu Provinces,

received a message from General

Hsu Shu-cheng requiring him to eat at the General's headquarters

in Tienstin and apparently without

suspecting harm, hired a motor car

and left his house in the British

Concession unaccompanied. The motor car afterwards returned, and it was

announced that Liu had been shot at

the headquarters of the Fengtien

troops in Tienstin.

Murder May Precipitate Crisis

A political crisis is expected to be precipitated by the shooting of General Liu, according to the Chinese press. The Mandate drafted by General Hsu enumerating the alleged crimes of the victim in plotting against Peking was thrust upon President Feng to seal. May and the latter did not only agree great indignation. He said he expected grave consequences.

The Tienstin conference has been

dissolved unceremoniously on account

of a split between the representatives

on the issue of the next President.

Generals Chang Hua-chi, Ni Shih-

chung and Deputy-Inspector of the

Yangtze Wang Ting-cheng have gone

to the Peiping Conference.

General Tsao Kun has

announced that he is leaving Tienstin

for the Capital while several other

militant Tuchuns are also coming to

the Metropolis.

Air RAID OVER PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 16.—Official: An air-

raid alarm was sounded at 11.40

yesterday evening and "All Clear" at

12.45 a.m. Some bombs were dropped

and there were several victims and

some material damage.

A Live Newspaper Devoted

To Progress in China

AUSTRIANS LAUNCH THE AWAITED DRIVE AGAINST ITALIANS

Strike With All Their Power From Asiago To The Sea

HELD FIRST DAY

Rome, London And Paris Report Repulse Of The Enemy

GAINS ARE SMALL

No Surprise Effected By Combined Teuton Forces Of 50 Divisions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Home, June 15.—A great Austrian offensive opened at 7 o'clock this morning on a front extending from Asiago to the sea.

In the Chamber today the Premier, Signor Orlando, announced that a great Austrian offensive had opened.

He said that a very violent bombardment commenced at three o'clock and an infantry attack was launched at 7 a.m. along the whole line. Nearly the whole front is engaged since the offensive extends with equal and extreme violence from the Astico to the Brenta, thence to the Piave and along the Piave everywhere, involving Astico Plateau, the Monte Grappa sector and the plain.

Signor Orlando added: "The latest news that reached me, summarising the situation at 1 o'clock, is that our troops have offered a magnificent resistance."

Sill Fight On First Line
"In view of the gravity of the battle, in which the enemy has engaged his whole might, any boastfulness on my part would not accord with the moderation and dignity characteristic of our race. It may however be stated that the first effect which usually follows a crushing offensive is wanting. The message I have just received concludes:

"A comparison of all the reports from the battlefield shows that the attack presses wholly on our first zone of resistance alone and that even at a few points has the enemy achieved the effect which he must have hoped for from his powerful bombardment and the enormous effects launched to the attack, which our troops are resisting magnificently."

An official communiqué reports: There is intensified artillery fire from Lagarina Valley to the sea and an extremely violent artillery action eastward of the Brenta and Middle Piave.

An official communiqué reports: On the morning of the 13th British aeroplanes dropped 1,100 kilograms of explosives on Cattaro. Although they met with heavy anti-aircraft fire and were also attacked by enemy chasers, they returned undamaged

morning of the 15th, when seven hostile machines were destroyed and two balloons brought down in flames.

Our low-flying machines this afternoon were continually engaged machine-gunning and bombing enemy bridges and transports along the Lower Elbe, where they are doing great damage.

German Troops Used

Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy, writing yesterday, reports:

The attack on the British positions on Asiago Plateau this morning was made by a division consisting of Austrians, Germans and some Boenian troops.

The enemy's object apparently was to reach the line of hills about the Plateau and Cima-de-Ponte, four kilometers behind our front. The enemy reached our front lines but made very small progress. The attack on our right was completely repulsed, but he succeeded at first in gaining a few hundred yards near the left center.

Our line, following a shell-like depression in which the town of Asiago lies, is irregular in outline and thickly wooded in places. Flat as it looks from our positions, the country is full of hidden folds and the ground lends itself to an attack by small isolated detachments. The morning was also unusually misty.

The bulk of the enemy approached along the railway from Asiago to the little village of Casina, which follows a marked depression of the ground.

In accordance with the recent German methods the attacking troops were rushed up during the night from Val-Sugana by motors. The preliminary bombardment was heavy, but gas-shells were sparingly used against us.

Preliminary Attack Made

Rome, June 14.—An official communiqué reports:

Early yesterday morning, after an hour's artillery preparation, the enemy attempted to force the defences of Tonale Pass by launching an infantry attack against Cadib summit and Monticello Ridge, immediately north and south of that important road. A firm resistance broke up the enemy's impetus on our advanced lines and later our counter-attacks and deadly artillery concentration stopped the enemy and definitely drove him back.

During the nighttime our barrage fire promptly crushed a renewed attempt northward of the road.

The enemy's losses, particularly among the supports in the rear, were very heavy. We took 130 prisoners belonging to four regiments.

A semi-official communiqué of June 14 says that the statements made by prisoners illuminate the importance of the defeat inflicted on the enemy yesterday. The object of the enemy was to break into Camano Valley, the first day's objective being Ponte-di-Legne. The greatest precautions were taken to effect a surprise, the enemy infantry being conveyed to the line at the last moment by motor lorries, an entire division being flung into action according to the latest German assaulting tactics against the slopes of Cadib summit. The storming parties nearly everywhere were crushed under the hull of shrapnel and the enemy only obtained a toehold in three of the most advanced and isolated Italian posts, from which they were driven out by counter-attacks.

GERMANS PLACE MINES TO SINK PRISONER SHIPS

Explosives Found Moored In Track Promised Safe; Hospital Ship Evidently Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

The area within five miles of the position in which the Dutch hospital ship Konigin Regentes was sunk on the 6th has been carefully searched and no mines found.

We swept up nine new German moored mines between June 2 and June 7 in the track used only by the Dutch vessels employed in the repatriation of British and German prisoners and which is guaranteed to be safe by both the British and the German Governments. These mines were not within fifty miles of the position in which the Konigin Regentes was sunk. It is clear that the mines were laid to catch the vessels carrying repatriated prisoners on their passage west and that the submarine which laid them remained on the route in order to sink ships on the eastern journey if, as proved to be the case, they had not been already sunk, with British repatriate prisoners on board, while on their way to Boston (in England).

It is remarkable that on this occasion the number of German prisoners repatriated was exceptionally small, being 67, and of these none on board the Konigin Regentes.

MAY CONSTRUCT SHIPS OF PUMICE AND SAWDUST

Latest Experiments In American Shipbuilding Prompt Formation Of \$25,000,000 Co.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Francisco, June 15.—Ships made of pumice are the latest experiment in shipbuilding. A company with a capital of \$25,000,000 is reported to be backing the venture. Two model ships have been constructed, one made of concrete and the other of pumice, and both reinforced with steel.

The manager of the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce jokingly suggested the manufacture of ships from sawdust, which is now wasted in vast quantities. A prominent shipping man has decided to experiment.

Another concrete ship company has been formed here with a capital of \$250,000.

British Mission Wins Favor In Argentine

Relations Between South American Republics And Allies Much Closer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, June 16.—The visit of the British Mission under Sir Maurice de Bunsen, which is now proceeding to Chile, has made an excellent impression, destroying everywhere the effects of Germanophile propaganda.

Washington, June 15.—The Santiago de Chile newspaper Nacion, an official Government organ, says that suspicions in South American countries regarding United States policies have been swept away.

AND STILL THEY COME, THE JAPANESE LOANS

Latest Is Reported To Be For \$20,000,000 Negotiated By Tsao Ju-lin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, June 16.—The National Agency reports a loan of \$20,000,000 was signed on Thursday between Mr. Nishihara, the special agent of Count Teruchi and Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, after it had been arranged by the Cabinet, intended for the construction of a railway from Kien to Huilin, in Korea, a distance of 277 miles. The Japanese have been endeavoring to secure the construction of this line for eight years.

The Peking Leader reports that the President and Premier have agreed to lend Chi-kuang contracting a loan with the Mitsui Business Corporation of five percent, secured on the mines in the Kwangtung province. The Peking Leader adds that prior to this loan, Lung Chi-kuang endeavored to raise \$3,000,000 from the Japanese by offering his stronghold, the whole island of Hainan, as security. Failing to sell the island, he has pledged the whole of the mines of Hainan to the Japanese, and concludes: "Nobody seems able to tell what strength the present Government will go in order to carry on the internecine war."

During the nighttime our barrage fire promptly crushed a renewed attempt northward of the road.

The enemy's losses, particularly among the supports in the rear, were very heavy. We took 130 prisoners belonging to four regiments.

TRADE PIRACY AND WAR, GERMAN PLAN OF EMPIRE

Relationship Between Economic And Military Policies Shown In Socialist's Book

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—A remarkable book has been published by a German Socialist Deputy, Dr. Lensch, entitled "Three Years of World War," in which the economic policy of Germany is analyzed and compared with that of Britain.

Dr. Lensch shows how Germany's economic policy was, by high protective tariffs, to monopolise the home market and so create such huge profits as would enable immense industrial expansion and the successful exploitation of foreign markets. By close cohesion of industry and finance, trade was organised in Cartels and syndicates.

Dr. Lensch waxes enthusiastic over this wonderful industrial organisation backed by the State which enabled German goods to force their way into foreign countries. "German diplomacy was constantly at the service of German finance with a strong army and navy in the background." Germany had a destiny to fulfil which made the war inevitable.

He repeatedly exults in the charges of barbarism against Germany, saying that such charges are really a measure of foreign admiration.

Briefly, Dr. Lensch maintains that Germany's mission in this war was to overthrow both Russia and Great Britain. He expresses contempt for France and as for Austria he expresses the opinion that it has lost the necessity for its existence. He speaks of liberalism and democracy as English catchwords.

The Times, which publishes lengthy extracts from the book, regards it as important as showing what an ordinary German Socialist thinks but dares not say and also as justifying the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Balfour that the commercial policy of Germany forms a substantial part of her general aim at world dominion.

PRAYER FOR ALLIES IN HARBIN ON SUNDAY

Soviets Dissolved in Many Siberian Cities, Requiring Advance Of Semenoff's Forces

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, June 16.—A religious ceremony offering prayers for the victory of the Allies took place today. The Allied Consul and the local Russian authorities were present.

Reliable information states that a Bolshevik detachment is threatening to take possession of Ujala Station, this side of Manchuria Station. However, there are rumors that the Chinese authorities have checked their advance. General Semenoff's detachment has withdrawn to Dauria Station.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Reliable information received from Siberia by telegraph through Mongolia states that the White Guards, headed by the military organisation of the Siberian Government, have dissolved the Soviets at Nikolaeav, Omsk, Tomsk and Barnul. The situation is now being controlled by representatives of the above Government.

The Far Eastern Committee for the Salvation of the Motherland at a meeting decided to apply to the Allies through Japan requesting immediate intervention of the Allies in Siberia.

General Semenoff's communiqué dated June 14 reports that the situation is unchanged.

New British Body To Watch Home Policy

Committee Of Ministers To Examine Legislative Measures During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—The Daily Mail states that a Committee of Ministers, with Sir George Cave as chairman, will be appointed to examine the details of legislative measures affecting home policy during the war. The heads of the principal Government Departments will serve on the committee, which will not have the title or the functions of a cabinet. It will meet once a week and its business will be submitted for approval to the War Cabinet. A second committee will be established to deal specially with economic and commercial questions of which Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, will probably be chairman.

London, June 14.—The Daily Telegraph states that the cabinet of ministers has been reorganized to establish a second or domestic Cabinet to deal purely with home affairs. Sir George Cave, Minister for Home Affairs, may be appointed liaison Minister to co-ordinate the action of the two Cabinets, of both of which he will be a member.

The War Cabinet will thus become a real Imperial Cabinet and form the nucleus of any scheme of federation that may eventually be adopted.

MEN OF 49, 50 AND 51 CALLED UP IN ENGLAND

Geddes Says They Must Be Trained To Relieve Younger Men For Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—Men of forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one are being called up for medical examination.

The Chairman of the Bristol Tribunal said yesterday that Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, told him that he was trying to meet the urgent need for men a year or two longer and he expected the tribunals to do the same. He was aware that there was public feeling against the calling up of older men while younger remained but some of the younger men were essential for the munitions supply and cannot be removed to the fighting force till the older men are able to do their work.

Sir Auckland Geddes added that there were 60,000 fewer men in Government Departments than three years ago and no industry was more denuded of grade I. men.

U-Boats Are Checked By Zeebrugge Raid

Sinkings In Channel Greatly Lessened While Subs Are Much Scarcer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 14.—A semi-official communiqué states that submarine has lessened greatly in the western and central English Channel since the blocking of Zeebrugge and Ostend. The number of submarines operating has also appreciably diminished owing to their severe losses in recent months.

The Board of Trade announces the award of torpedo badges to British merchant seafarers who, after serving in a vessel which has been torpedoed or mined, afterwards completed a further voyage in a British vessel, with a bar every time the vessel on which they are serving is again torpedoed or mined, five bars being exchanged for a five-pointed star.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Colonel Skiptroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

15 BULGAR SOLDIERS DESERTING EVERY DAY

Men, Bedraggled And Starved Looking, Say Civil Population Is Worse

<p

CAMPAIGN NETS \$29,000 FOR NEW "Y" BUILDING

Three More Teams Will Help Push Big Clock To \$250,000 Mark

Twenty-nine thousand dollars was the figure representing the contributions to the \$250,000 Y.M.C.A. Hotel campaign up to six o'clock last night. The team captains and workers gathered at a tiffin at the Chung Shen Lai Restaurant, Nanking Road, yesterday and continued in their work of dividing up the names of prospective contributors to approach. In addition to the 12 teams of business men, three more have been organised by the Y.M.C.A. High School, the Association being divided into the executive committee and patrons.

The big clock on the Hall and Holtz corner has started moving; its hands will be advanced each day at two o'clock when the team leaders will turn in their reports for the day. A pagoda is being built up on the plate glass window of the campaign headquarters, 26 Nanking Road. Each store will represent \$20,000 and the roof \$10,000, so far \$200,000 has been contributed, with 12 stories and the roof will represent the aim of the campaign, \$250,000.

The names of the team leaders have been painted on the headquarters' windows. The amount secured by each group will be written opposite its name. A large picture of the proposed building will be hung in one of the windows.

GERMANY AT CLIMAX OF POWER, SAYS MILNER

Objects Of Kaiser Impossible With Great Reserves Of Freedom Mobilising

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—Lord Milner, speaking today at the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, said that it was an uplifting thought that it was the fiercest trial the country had ever experienced. "We are a more united nation that we have been in living memory."

Germany's War Lords had made the issue clear. The military party had all Germany under its feet. Her ideal of future mankind is a Central-European bloc of irresistible strength supported by giant industries drawing their raw material from the rest of the world on Germany's terms: a peace with servile States working for the profit of the paramount empire. This is illustrated today in the case of Russia and Rumania.

"It is certain that their object is unobtainable. They will fall as every attempt to subjugate the world by a single soul has failed, from the Roman Empire to Napoleon. Today we are at the climax of Germany's power and therefore we have to fight as never before in all history—as our great and noble French Allies are fighting today with every ounce of strength—until the great reserve which the cause of freedom still possesses has time fully to mobilise. The German Minister of War has been sneering at those reserves, saying they are inconsiderable. He laughs best who laughs last. I think he will live to regret those sneers. I am confident of the help coming from other states, especially America."

"If I could tell you of the numbers of men we have put in the field since the great battle began, which we are now putting in and which we shall put in immediately, the numbers would astonish you, but this is not enough. No effort can be great enough where everything we hold dear is at stake."

In conclusion Lord Milner uttered a warning against criticising our Allies or our former Allies. Nothing was more unreasonable than abuse of Russia. The moral unity of the Allies is the basis and root of the greatness of our common cause. It is our most precious asset."

DATE SET FOR HEARING ON SHUN PAO'S VALUE

Last Phase Of Sensational News-

paper Case To Open

Next Week

Two more motions were made yesterday in the Mixed Court in connection with the Shun Pao case. Mr. G. Platt, representing the defendants, Sze Chia-shu and Chen Ching-han, applied for directions from the Court as to how the valuation of the paper in its original state as handed over by the plaintiff to the defendants could be ascertained. The court refused to give directions, but directed that counsel should introduce the evidence on the valuation in any legal way and as best as he can without instructions.

The other motion was made by Mr. G. Musso, counsel for the plaintiff, Sih Tse-hay. The motion was to order the defendants to produce their evidence on the valuation of the paper in its original state within the next three days. The Court ordered the production evidence on the afternoon of the next week, the entire days, Monday and Tuesday, will be set aside for the hearing of the evidence. The case was heard before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yu.

British Army Gives High Honor To Jew

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Monash Given Command Of Australian Corps

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 15.—Major-General Sir John Monash has been given full command of the Australian Army Corps. This is the highest position in the British army a Jew has ever held.

Trade Outlook After War Engages British Attention

Committees In Various Branches Of Industry Work On Necessity Of Competing With Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—Further important reports by departmental committees of the Board of Trade cover innumerable aspects with regard to safeguarding British trade after the war.

Far-reaching recommendations are those in connection with the iron and steel trades. It is suggested that iron and steel manufacturers should form national export selling and marketing organisations; that legislation against dumping on the Canadian plan should be introduced; that the economic policy of Great Britain and the Dominions should be co-ordinated and that customs duties should be imposed on all imported iron and steel and manufacture thereof:

Other recommendations are that foreign traders should only be allowed in British territory under license and that bunkering facilities should be withheld within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods.

It is further recommended that no making concessions in the Empire should be granted to individuals or companies without Government sanction.

An exhaustive report by the Departmental Committee, of which Sir Henry Birchenough is chairman, has been issued dealing with the position after the war of the textile trades. It is recommended, in view of the serious shortage of wools, the Government should convene at an early date a conference of representatives of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in order to formulate a scheme for the effective control and distribution of wool grown within their territories.

Other recommendations are that special efforts should be made to secure the extended growth of cotton within the Empire and also of fax and the extension of Commercial Attachés to all the Embassies abroad.

It also recommends that for at least a year after the war the import and export of textiles, including raw textile materials between the Empire and enemy States, should be prohibited except under license; a duty on imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for a period after the war; legislation against dumping upon the lines adopted by the United States and preferential trade within the Empire.

The report of the Engineering Committee recommends that all the Allies impose a surtax against the products of the present enemy countries, subject to a progressive diminution, and that for three years after the war no Conference arrangement should be permitted between British shipowners and our present enemies.

written by Professor Harms that Germany is beginning to realise the past and prospective effect of the Allies' economic pressure.

The writer believes that Germans have never fully realised the significance of Great Britain's entry into the war from the standpoint of the economic influence she is able to exert. He dwells on the ability of Great Britain to maintain herself and her Allies and employing decisive measures with the object of paralysing her enemies' military and economic power of resistance through the destruction of their commercial relations throughout the world.

Professor Harms describes these methods, including the development of Great Britain's domestic productive resources, in order to be independent and successfully to compete with German supplies after the war.

He admits that the effect has already been powerfully felt and has seriously injured German economic life at home and abroad and warns the German people against the entirely unjustifiable optimism prevailing that all will readjust itself when merchants recover their freedom of action.

The Departmental Committee on Electrical Trades has presented a report to Parliament which says that startling evidence has been submitted concerning the manner in which German or American control has been secured in the existing companies in the British Dominions, and it recommends legislation in that connection. It is suggested that India and the Dominions shall take stock of their facilities for generating electricity whether from water-power, coal, oil or other resources of energy, and should appreciate their growing importance to the Empire.

The Committee urges that electrical supply ought to be considered as a matter of Imperial importance and the resources of the Empire in that connection should not pass into alien hands.

The report of the Engineering Committee recommends that all the Allies impose a surtax against the products of the present enemy countries, subject to a progressive diminution, and that for three years after the war no Conference arrangement should be permitted between British shipowners and our present enemies.

It also recommends that for at least a year after the war the import and export of textiles, including raw textile materials between the Empire and enemy States, should be prohibited except under license; a duty on imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for a period after the war; legislation against dumping upon the lines adopted by the United States and preferential trade within the Empire.

After an address by the President of the Board of Trade, a meeting of dye-users in the United Kingdom, at Manchester, passed a resolution fully approving the policy of the Government to make the United Kingdom independent of German dyestuffs after the war and also approving the immediate amalgamation of the principal dye manufacturing companies.

It is evident from a pamphlet issued by the University of Kiel and

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—A proclamation in the Dublin Gazette applies Sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law of Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1887 to the following counties: Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, King's County, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, West Meath and the county boroughs of Cork and Limerick.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for a change of venue and trial by special juries.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—The Whiteley Committee has presented a further report in which it disapproves of any system of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes and also disapproves any scheme of conciliation which will compulsorily suspend strikes and lookups pending an inquiry. It recommends a standing Arbitration Council to which disputes could be voluntarily referred.

ARMY REORGANISATION CONSIDERED IN JAPAN

War Chiefs Meet To Discuss Change Along German Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, in a message dated the 7th, states that a Council of Field Marshals was held today attended by Prince Fusihiko, Prince Yamagata, Marshal Count Oku, the Premier, Count Terauchi and also the Minister of War and the Chief of Staff, and it is understood that a conference of Field Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet will meet on the 10th. The Asahi says that today's Conference have considered the adoption of a Corps system similar to that of the German Army, the abolition of the Brigade system and an increase of the army to twenty-five corps, consisting of two divisions each of three regiments.

Alterations are also contemplated in the navy.

• • •

PROSECUTION OPENS

IN CASE AGAINST TAIT

Witnesses Testify Against Municipal Police Sergeant Charged With Embezzlement

Sergeant J. H. Tait of the Municipal Police Department appeared before Acting Police Magistrate F. Alan Robinson in the Police Court charged with embezzlement of nearly \$1,500 from the Police Rifle Club, Police Recreation Club and Municipal Service Club.

Mr. K. E. Newman, for the prosecution, made his opening and the case was adjourned until today. Seven witnesses testified.

Mr. H. C. Joews of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank was the principal witness for the prosecution. He produced a copy of the bank's ledger with the club showing a balance of \$418 and said that money could only be drawn by Sgt. Tait. He further testified that an account was opened in the name of the Rifle Club but said that there was never a credit of \$900 as shown in the passbook. The account was opened with a deposit of \$100 and there exists a credit balance of \$5. An account for \$400 was opened in the name of J. H. Tait September 9, said witness. At present the balance is \$2.04.

Inspector R. C. Alers testified that Sergeant Tait, while in the hospital, admitted that the books were not in order to the extent of about \$600 and expressed a desire to see the Captain on behalf of his wife and child. After stating that some \$600 could not be accounted for, the accused told witness, "That is not true. I have got a man-money who is interested in rubber shares, but masked that, he is gone."

The case will be resumed today.

• • •

Compulsory Measures For Labor Frowned On

IRISH CRIMINAL LAW

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—A proclamation in the Dublin Gazette applies Sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law of Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1887 to the following counties: Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, King's County, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, West Meath and the county boroughs of Cork and Limerick.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for a change of venue and trial by special juries.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The Whiteley Committee has presented a further report in which it disapproves of any system of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes and also disapproves any scheme of conciliation which will compulsorily suspend strikes and lookups pending an inquiry. It recommends a standing Arbitration Council to which disputes could be voluntarily referred.

SCRAP OLD DIPLOMACY IN FUTURE, SAYS ASQUITH

Machinery Of Past Must Go Among The Antiquities, He Thinks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—Mr. Asquith was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Aldwych Club today.

Addressing those present, he said that since the last weeks of March the enemy had seriously progressed along the greater part of the whole battlefield.

The Allies, however, had shown no trace of panic or demoralisation. The tide of invasion was not yet stemmed but once before we had seen an equally grave situation.

Whatever might be the issue of this phase of the campaign, it was not going, in the faintest degree, to weaken our allegiance to the great purposes for which we have been fighting.

The faculties we most needed were courage and patience, but we must feel we know the whole truth.

We have reached the stage when far more is to be gained than to be lost by laying before the people all the actualities, favorable or otherwise. The old machinery of diplomacy had had its day and must take its place among the antiquities.

Mr. Asquith said that the Empire has raised an army, including labor units, of not less than 7,000,000, while Parliament in a few weeks would have voted War Credits approaching £7,000,000,000.

The British people throughout the length and breadth of the Empire were ready to face with a clear conscience, clear eyes and cool nerves any and every conjunction of circumstances.

He did not believe that even the long strain of the war had hampered people's steadiness of judgment, but we ought to guard against the danger of losing our sense of proportion in the stress of daily and hourly bulletins regarding doubtful battles and yielding ground.

We must take large views backwards and forwards seeking the measure of events by their real and

• • •

Fretful Babies

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. H., writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

• • •

lasting significance. Let us keep our eyes fixed and our hearts set on the dominating purposes to which we have deliberately consecrated the

resources and the energies of the Empire with unwavering faith and in the certainty that they will be achieved.

HIRE CARS

\$300 Per Hour

\$100 Minimum

'PHONE 4257

The Hudford Garage

89-91 Rue Montauban

Efficient, Economical, Convenient

G-E Edison Lamps



Supplied by the Shanghai Municipal Council

From Electrical Dealers

or from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette With the Pedigree



The Three Castles Cigarettes

10 Cigarettes

Prestige! that's something to be prized; and having it, that's why the House of Wills is ever proud to maintain the quality of their Famous Brand. The "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the THREE CASTLES THE VIRGINIANS"

W.D. & H.O.WILLS.

BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

**SPECIAL CONSTABLES
OUT SATURDAY NIGHT**

Sixty To Start Two Hour Duty
Tours Patrolling And With
Search Parties

Sixty special constables will be on duty in all police districts of the International Settlement next Saturday night. The men were originally scheduled to start duty tours tonight and police officials announced the change in date yesterday afternoon.

From 12 to 14 men will be assigned to each police station and three or four will be on duty nightly from seven until nine o'clock. Instructions will be given the constables prior to their first night of work on the street by the chief inspectors in charge of the various districts.

The specials will be sent out in charge of search parties and on patrol duty and will travel in pairs.

One enthusiastic constable has already started work and although not on duty until Saturday he yesterday reported to a Shanghai Police Station that gambling was going on in a certain teahouse somewhere in Shanghai. Investigation followed and four Chinese were found playing dominoes. No arrests.

News Briefs

Chief Inspector Wilson of the Municipal Police inspected 300 Chinese Police Officers in the drill hall of the new Municipal Building, Foochow Road, yesterday afternoon.

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking will leave San Francisco for Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong June 29, according to advice received by the local offices of the Company yesterday. The Nanking will leave Shanghai for the United States August 3.

Detectives are investigating the placing of a bomb in the home of a wealthy Chinese at 52 Fukien Road Sunday night. The bomb was in a basket of fruit and a letter demanded that \$10,000 be paid to the China Laborers' Society.

A Chinese compositor was ordered in the Mixed Court yesterday to be handed over to the Chinese authorities for assaulting a Chinese Constable at the Kinkang Road theater while on duty. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused was obstructing the passage of the theater and beat the constable when the latter attempted to arrest him.

Five Chinese firemen on the s.s. Keitong were given one month's penal servitude yesterday in the Mixed Court for assault. It was alleged by the prosecution that the men were being paid off because they were not guaranteed against smuggling opium. A new crew which was guaranteed by a Chinese guild for their good behavior in the course of their service, was being taken on the vessel and the accused assaulted the members of the incoming crew with iron bars.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will hold its ordinary general meeting June 29 at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

The total output of the mines of the Kajian Mining Administration during the week ending June 8 was 63,046 tons. The sales during the same week amounted to 47,717 tons.

Mr. Aubrey Hulse, acting manager of the Astor House, severed his connection with the hotel yesterday and joined the staff of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross. He was presented with a silver vase Sunday by the Chinese staff of the hotel.

A large and highly serviceable map of the world has been received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The map, which shows the N. Y. K. courses of travel and connecting railway lines, is besides a very useful chart for commercial purposes or for affording general geographical information. There is a special panel of the Japan and China ports.

Ticket number 128 won the motor car raffle at Shepherd's Cafe last evening.

A Russian girl, Polly Reider, is at the General Hospital in a serious condition as the result of a brawl in "the Trenches" early Sunday morning. It is alleged that she was struck over the head with a dumbbell following an altercation with another Russian girl, Anna Polonsky, in the house at 37 Jukong Road. Miss Polonsky claims that she struck Miss Reider in self-defense.

Mr. Harry E. Heacock arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Japan.

Palm Garden Opens

The Astor House Hotel Palm Garden opened for the season last night with a concert by the hotel orchestra and a dance. The room was attractively decorated with many colored lights. There was a large attendance. The Palm Garden will be open every night except Tuesdays and Fridays.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PINK PINKS**

A Fresh Remedy for all Irritations. Then
so that the first signs of irritation and of the disease
is timely done may be administered without any
side effects. It is a safe and effective remedy.
At all Chemists and Stores throughout the Empire.
MARTIN'S, LONDON, ENGLAND.

'A' Company Shoot

"A" Company, British, held their June Monthly Cup competitions on June 14. The weather conditions were most unpleasant, and rain fell so heavily between 1 and 3 a.m. that no competitor turned up for the morning session. In the afternoon, from 4 to 6 p.m. when still raining, there was considerable improvement and shooting was by no means impossible, but only eight competitors presented themselves. As is usually the case, it is the men who know how to shoot that the need of practice.

The competitions consisted of Practices Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Classification Course, and the following are the scores made:

A Class: Practice No. Corp. F. E. Hodges 25 9 18 52 less 4.25% 49.80

Pte. E. W. Wilkinson 20 12 14 48 " 11.25% 40.83

Pte. J. D. Cameron 20 9 17 48 " 18.75% 37.38

Sergeant N. Matheson 20 9 13 42 " 11.25% 39.44

Corpl. Hodges wins 2nd leg on Cup and Spoon for highest score.

Future handicap 7%.

B Class: Pte. H. J. Blatchford 25 12 9 46 nett 46.00

Pte. P. D. Sullivan 20 12 16 48 less 7% 44.64

No competition.

C Class: Pte. H. Lane 20 12 15 47 less 4.25% 45.00

Pte. H. E. S. Pickering 15 3 15 33 nett 33.00

No competition.

B.A.T. AND AMTRACO

NINES BATTLE TODAY

New Team Makes First Appearance In Hong Circuit This Afternoon

Hong league hostilities will be resumed this afternoon at the Race Course when the newly organised British-American Tobacco Company makes its first appearance of the season in a game with the American Trading Company. All trades have not yet been completed and the lineup of the B.A.T. nine will not be known until noon.

Winkholt, Drake and Strassman, originally lined up with Gaston, Williams and Wiggin, will be seen today with the B.A.T. team which will largely be made up of employees of Andersen, Meyer Company. Eddy and Tinkham will be the opposing hurlers this afternoon.

The game will be called promptly at four thirty.

Nanyang College Star Is Tennis Champion

The finals of the "Ramsay" tennis championship was played at Hangchow on Saturday between Mr. Charles Shih of Nanyang College, Shanghai, and Mr. K. P. Kwang of Hangchow Christian College and after a hard contest Mr. Shih claimed the Championship by a score of 6:1 and 6:0 (best of 5 sets).

The cup was presented in the East China Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association by Mr. Noel B. Ramsay, one of Shanghai's most prominent tennis players.

Nanyang College is much to be congratulated in having won both the individual and College championships this season.

Obituary

The Rev. James Drummond
Reuters Service
London, June 14.—The death is announced of the Rev. James Drummond, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and a great theologian.

The total output of the mines of the Kajian Mining Administration during the week ending June 8 was 63,046 tons. The sales during the same week amounted to 47,717 tons.

Mr. Aubrey Hulse, acting manager of the Astor House, severed his connection with the hotel yesterday and joined the staff of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross. He was presented with a silver vase Sunday by the Chinese staff of the hotel.

A large and highly serviceable map of the world has been received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The map, which shows the N. Y. K. courses of travel and connecting railway lines, is besides a very useful chart for commercial purposes or for affording general geographical information. There is a special panel of the Japan and China ports.

Ticket number 128 won the motor car raffle at Shepherd's Cafe last evening.

A Russian girl, Polly Reider, is at the General Hospital in a serious condition as the result of a brawl in "the Trenches" early Sunday morning. It is alleged that she was struck over the head with a dumbbell following an altercation with another Russian girl, Anna Polonsky, in the house at 37 Jukong Road. Miss Polonsky claims that she struck Miss Reider in self-defense.

Mr. Harry E. Heacock arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Japan.

Palm Garden Opens

The Astor House Hotel Palm Garden opened for the season last night with a concert by the hotel orchestra and a dance. The room was attractively decorated with many colored lights. There was a large attendance. The Palm Garden will be open every night except Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd.
China Lamp Co., Ltd.

Show Room

P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone: Central 4907.

A-16

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. June 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. June 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tgami M. June 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 28
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per June 15
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ..June 22
Per C.M. s.s. ChinaJune 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30
For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. June 23
MAILS DUE.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru June 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. July 1

Coolness - Comfort for a Lifetime

G-E FANS

For Home, Office, and Shop

1918 STOCKS

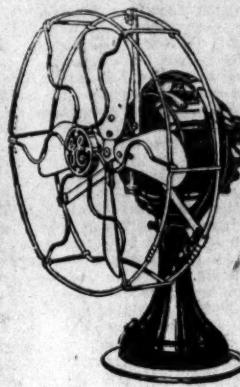
G-E Fans will last a lifetime and are the most popular and widely sold electric fans in the world. This widespread use is based on



Quality



The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.



Sturdiness of construction, perfect integrity of materials and parts, rigid care in manufacture, all assure a lifetime of satisfactory service.

Plain and Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, Exhaust Fans.

All sizes and voltages—At uniform and moderate prices from

Leading Electrical Dealers

or from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Telephone 778



Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Urga,
Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok.

TELEPHONE 1159

Everything for the Motor car.

Hire cars day or night.

New Cars in stock.

HUPMOBILE
CHEVROLET
MAXWELL
INDIAN MOTORCYCLES

TELEPHONE 1159

The Eastern Garage

4 SOOCHOW ROAD

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Gum Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address of Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Subscription Office Canton and Kiangsu Rd. 5th fl.
New York Office World Building
Washington D. C. Metropolitan Bank Building
Tele. Bureau—Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year... \$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, four Months... 50.00

POSTAGE, per Year..... 7.00

Mailed to Overseas, 10 cents per month, w/
less 25.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
10 cents per copy.

Published at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Mailed as second-class mail matter at U. S.

Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

Published as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1428 Business Office.

1828 Editorial Department.

Teleg. Address—NATURAL SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated

Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER
Damp, misty, warm rather fine
weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 18, 1918

The Potency of the Aeroplane

THE advance of the aeroplane
as a vital and dominating factor

continues to be one of the most en-

grossing phases of it. In our issue

of Sunday last there appeared an

exceedingly illuminating article

from the pen of Claude Grahame-

White which strengthens the grow-

ing conviction that the aeroplane

will play a most important rôle in

the final outcome of the war. The

writer of the article develops a line

of argument amounting to nothing

less than this—that aeroplanes

could end the war in a week. Being

one who has identified himself with

the science of flight almost from its

inception, we are bound to listen

to his arguments with the fullest

attention. Having mastered the art

of flying he now seeks to prove to

the Allies how the science may be

applied to the present wasting

struggle so as to bring the adver-

sary at once to the point of collapse.

The writer, therefore, becomes

something more than merely a flying

man. He becomes a prophet, for it

is only the prophetic instinct that

can foresee the almost limitless

possibilities of the aeroplane in

modern warfare in the way Mr.

Grahame-White has foreseen them.

During the past few weeks the

series of war communiques de-

scribing the progress of the battle

swaying to and fro have told

elegantly of the terrific damage

inflicted by French, British and

American aviators on enemy pre-

parations. There can be no doubt

that the enemy would have been

able to make far greater headway

in his successive series of offensives

if he had not been harassed by the

ceaseless activities of Allied airmen.

The despatch of Reuter's Corre-

spondent at French Headquarters

which we published on Sunday fur-

nishes a graphic description of how

the thin French battalions, sup-

ported by Allied air-squadrons, over-

matched the numerically superior

enemy; how battleplanes flew in

front of the French infantry spray-

ing the Germans with bullets at the

height of a few score yards while

bombing machines attacked the

enemy concentrations in the rear.

The losses of the Germans owing to

their overcrowded front were ex-

ceedingly heavy. Their very dan-

sity—no less than four divisions

being identified on a front of 3,500

yards—making of them an easy

target for the Allied airmen.

If Jules Verne were alive today,

how strongly would the present

mode of warfare have appealed to

his vivid imagination? The de-

scriptions of aerial combats provided

to us by Reuter only bear out the

argument of Grahame-White, that

no artillery, and, indeed, no other

weapon of war, can wield anything

like the power that bomb-dropping

aircraft have now begun to wield—

the power, that is to say, of cutting

off at their very source the muni-

cations on which the armies of the

enemy depend. Not only do aircraft

attack supply trains while these are

on their way to the front, but they

now fly on until they reach the

cities where these supplies are being

made, dropping bombs through fac-

tory roofs and destroying the ma-

chinery and stores which they con-

tain, besides spreading consterna-

tion among the workers, the moral

effect thus being as great, if not

greater, than the material damage

inflicted on the enemy.

It is certainly remarkable that,

whereas the bomb-dropping powers

which belong to the greatly great

of the aeroplane were demonstrated as far back as 1911—three years before the outbreak of the war—we should only now begin to find ourselves, after nearly four years of actual warfare, in anything like a position to deliver effective raids, which goes to show the sluggishness with which the human brain grasps the value of the terror and potency that lurk in engines of destruction, perhaps because the human mind instinctively shrinks from the adoption of death-dealing instruments without the fullest necessity and justification. Germany by her own conduct has left no doubt in the mind of civilised mankind of the necessity and justification for fitting her with her own weapon, and consequently we may reasonably expect to see the aeroplane play a greater role ere this war is through, now that the Allies are getting over their sentimentalism which has hitherto made them refrain from taking aerial reprisals.

Grahame-White says that it is obvious that bombing aircraft could end the war in a week if raids could be made ceaselessly and by a sufficient large number of machines. It, for example, the communications of an enemy could be broken and his restoration prevented and his munition areas bombed so violently that they ceased to be productive, then his armament would be without food or ammunition. That this stage has not yet been reached is due to the fact that none of the great countries which are at war was sufficiently confident in aircraft as a weapon for attacking land positions to begin early enough in the war anything like an adequate program of construction. Instead of these powers of the aeroplane being anticipated, as they might have been, it was left for the machine itself, by repeated raids, to prove what it could do and literally force action to be taken; and even then, such action was, until quite recently, far from being adequate.

If one assumes that the Allies will gain sufficient power in the air to inflict upon the enemy a really crushing defeat—and there is now every hope they may—then one is justified also in the assumption that air power, employed relentlessly by a force which has gained ascendancy, will so demoralise the Germans not only in the war zones but also in their munition centers that it will soon bring the enemy to the point of collapse. The United States is now, after some delays due to the quarrels of experts, giving evidence of its capacity to cope with intensive aeroplane construction. Official statements have been issued from time to time announcing the number of aeroplanes, running into the thousands, that will be completed and ready for action at a given time. Next to ship construction, aeroplane building for war purposes is more and more engrossing the attention of the United States. We have already seen what a success the American Liberty Motors for aeroplanes have proved. They have rapidly impressed British and French experts and they have been standardised, so that the United States is now in a position to turn out as many of these Liberty Motors as may be required to beat the enemy. The only question now is the supply of observers and pilots. These America's manhood will not fail to furnish.

That the Allies already hold the ascendancy in this field is certain. As long ago as April, British aviators alone dropped 6,000 bombs behind the German lines to 1,300 dropped by the Germans behind the British lines. What may we not expect from this department of Allied activity before the summer is over?

Wilson As World's Spokesman
By James Milne
(Literary Editor of The London Daily Chronicle)

Amid the whirl of war, President Wilson has become almost the dominating personality in the minds of the British people. This is a strange thing to happen, but wherever one goes in thinking and writing London, one meets it.

The President of the United States is now the accepted spokesman in Armageddon for the British-speaking people, nay, for all the democratic Allies.

Why? First, because he has shown himself a personality measurable against the whirlwind; second, because the advent of such a character had really been awaited and looked for although there may have been no direct consciousness of that.

Elijah, rising in a cloud without being borne away to it, came to the British people when they read President Wilson's declarations on the war, especially his most recent deliveries.

Naturally the English are a reticent, slow-thinking, long-thinking nation. They are in a great majority, and so the quicker and more imaginative Scots, Irish and Welsh are rather lost in this national type.

It follows the reticence and slow-thinkingness of the Englishman that he wants somebody to be his trumpet-spokesman in an urgent national crisis. Two qualities he demands in that spokesman—character, honest and bold, and a gift of expression in noble English. He wants not only light and leading; he wants them put in language that feels like a swordflash—not nothing, nothing barked with mere rhetoric, but the grandeur of simplicity, the eloquence of reticence.

If one looks around one sees that England, herself has at this hour no single public man able to give her those things. Asquith has the character and he might have had the right masterfulness of English to speak forth that character, if long devotion to the law had not given him a round style—thunder, but not always the lightning.

Lloyd George can speak to the man in the street better than any politician in the world and he has extraordinary gleams of prose poetry, but he lacks the weight of character, the mellowed wisdom, and the literary quality of phrasing which belong to the greatly great.

Max Nordau On The War And The Future

This letter was written by Dr. Max Nordau, the world-famous French author, to Mr. L. Shapiro of Borough Park, Brooklyn, who had asked Dr. Nordau certain questions. Dr. Nordau wrote from Spain, where he is now living.

Madrid, March 3, 1918.

Dear Mr. Shapiro: Allow me to answer your questions to the best of my capacity in the same order in which you put them to me.

1. It is simply appalling that, even in minds that are seriously and intensely at pains to arrive at the truth, there should still be room, after all the publications of official and other documents divulged during these last three years, for the smallest doubt as to who has incurred the responsibility for the world disaster, the most infamous crime recorded by Homer is what Fletcher has done for the poetic realm of Old Cathay. The immediate cause of the war is the desire of the military and aristocratic caste of Germany to unchain it. Germany declared war on Russia under a preposterous pretext—the mobilisation of the Russian Army ordered by that idiot, the Tsar, countermanded almost at once by him, his order being, however, disobeyed by his knavish and treacherous Minister of War—and on France with the shameless lie that French airmen had thrown shells on Nuremberg, which was an impudent concoction fabricated for the purpose, that French officers had traveled in autocars to Belgium, which was a childishly asinine invention. The ruling classes of Germany wanted, required, the war, in order to strengthen their position, menaced by the growing power, wealth and influence of the trading and manufacturing middle classes, and by the independent spirit gaining gradually hold on the working people. Austria must be impeached for having provoked little Servia in the basest manner but she may plead the extenuating circumstance that, at the last moment, she showed readiness to submit her quarrel to arbitration.

The more remote cause of the war is the conquering greed of official Russia, which wanted to annex Constantinople and to enslave the Balkan States, throttling by these means Austria and tearing her to pieces, and the tariff policy of France, which balked the legitimate efforts of the German export traders and in the long run converted them to Pan-Germanism and into fanatical supporters of the German fire-eaters in uniform. History, however, will arraign Germany alone and brand her infamously.

2. The participation of the United States in the war is sure to prolong it—happily! The shortening would have meant the defeat of the Allies and the final triumph of crime and infamy. But America needs time to act as many of these Liberty Motors as may be required to beat the enemy. The only question now is the supply of observers and pilots. These America's manhood will not fail to furnish.

3. The participation of the United States in the war is sure to prolong it—happily!

The shortening would have meant the defeat of the Allies and the final triumph of crime and infamy. But America needs time to act as many of these Liberty Motors as may be required to beat the enemy. The only question now is the supply of observers and pilots. These America's manhood will not fail to furnish.

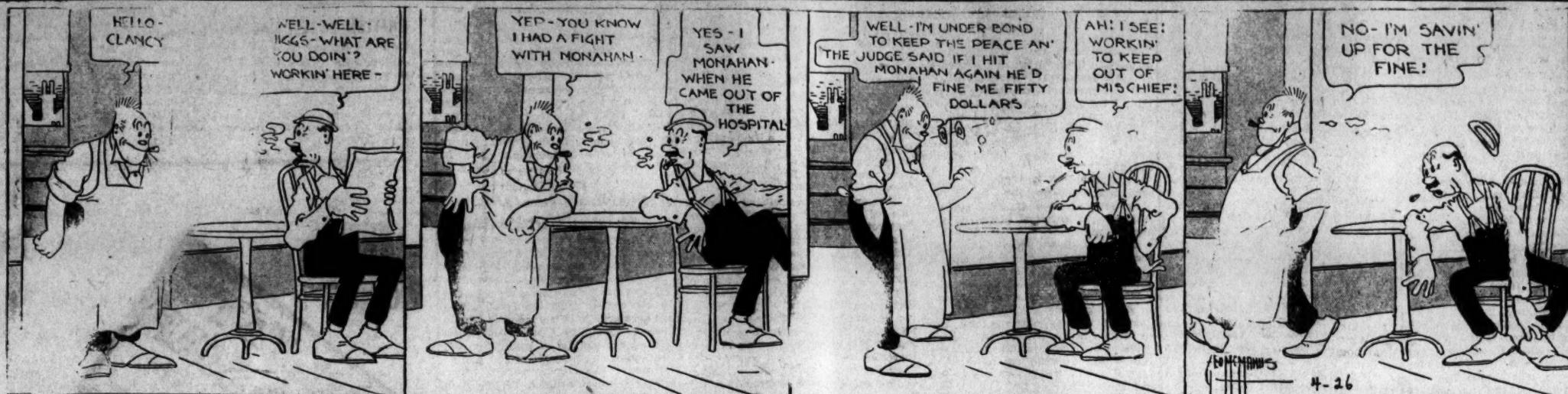
4. Russia has definitely ceased to exist as a political entity. She never was one. She only looked it, thanks to her bureaucracy and to the stolid passivity of her enslaved populations.

Anarchy, however, cannot persist, it is bound to make room to new organisation. If the educated classes in Russia succeed in dominating the mob of robbers, thieves, idiotic ruffians and lazy shirkers of work, they will undoubtedly find a number of semi-independent republics connected by the ties of a common constitution, something like a copy of the American Union or the federation of Swiss cantons.

5. The Kaiser will find that there is one bit of history he can not change. It is that, the United States has never been defeated.—Sebastopol Press.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



All Over The Far East

Memorial Day for British Sailors and Soldiers who gave their lives during the Boxer troubles in 1900 was to be observed as usual at Tientsin yesterday, which was the 18th anniversary of the taking of the Taku Forts and the siege of Tientsin.

Why we wonder, asks the Peking and Tientsin Times, was the Commandant of the Austro-Hungarian Guard at Peking a passenger on a train from the Capital a few days ago? He did not leave the train at Tientsin. We imagined that he was interned.

At Irkoutsk the Czechs and Slovaks have consented to be disengaged through the intervention of the American and French Consuls.

It is reported that there are 258 commercial and industrial companies

throughout Chosen, with paid-up capital of \$3,064,360 yen.

Railway traffic at Pogranichnaya has been suspended. The Bolshevik headquarters, which is located at ten versts west of Grodokov, is examining very strictly every train arriving from the west. The inhabitants are afraid of a clash taking place between the opposing forces, and are removing to Vladivostok.

For the protection of the city and Concessions of Tientsin, a strong and heavy dyke extending from the City to Tientsin over a distance of about 30 miles has recently been constructed by General Yang I-tshen. Tientsin was flooded last year by the water escaping from the Nan Yun Ho through the breaks at Ta Tsing Chwang, Yang Liu Ching, etc., and so extra precautions will be taken to guard this new dyke this year.

The works just mentioned are sufficient to safeguard Tientsin against another possible flood. But in order to give the residents of Tientsin an additional guarantee, a dyke around Tientsin has been begun as an inner defense against the inundations.

The inhabitants in Transbaikalia

dread outrages at the Bolshevik hands, and are fleeing Manchouli way. There are now 3,000 such refugees at Manchouli, but as there are no houses to accommodate them, they are obliged to live in goods carts.

It is now possible to trace out roughly the part the Philippine Constabulary is taking in the war. In addition to a group of its most distinguished officers who have been called to the staff of the National Guard; in addition to the hundred or more of its officers of lower grade who will be called to the line of the National Guard; and in addition to the number of officers who have taken their retirement or resigned to go into the training camps, there are 100 or more ex-Constabulary officers now on duty with the United States Army, either actually in France or in the training camps in America.

Lieutenant-General Aoki, Military Adviser to China, has arrived at Kobe from China on his way to Tokio. In the course of an interview with the Osaka Asahi he is reported to have remarked:

"The struggle between North and South is still dragging on. In the Hupeh region the Northerners seem to be having the worst of the fight. This is perhaps due to the want of the 'sneaks of war.' In the guerrilla warfare in mountainous regions the Northerners are evidently handicapped as they wear cumbersome boots and heavy rifles and, if it happens to be rainy, umbrellas into the bargain. The Southerners, on the other hand, are equipped in a less cumbersome and more business-like fashion, better adapted for movement over hilly districts. The Southern men appear to be better strategists than their antagonists."

"The notorious General Chang Hsun is still a refugee in the Dutch Legation. The reported exile of the monarchical agitator seems to hang fire. On my way home I visited General Chang's villa at Tientsin and was greatly surprised at the splendid manner in which it is kept. From this circumstance it is quite possible that liberation instead of exile may yet be his lot."

Advices from Harbin, dated June 12, states that it is reported there that Japan and China may take joint action in Manchuria and Siberia shortly. General Horvath is expected back from Kirin soon. Major-General Nakamura, of the Japanese General Staff, has arrived in North Manchuria. Under the escort of Chinese soldiers, General Nakamura has left for Harbin and other places on the Mongolian borders. Since the signing of the new Sino-Japanese convention against the common enemy, officers of the Imperial Japanese Army have been visiting North Manchuria for military ends without the slightest restriction.

now, Germany will be regarded by Russians as intruders in Russia. When we left Sanha, pro-Germans there sarcastically remarked that even though we will proceed to Tokio, it will not help us."

From the annual Report of the Superintendent of the Hongkong Botanical and Forestry Department we note that clearing of undergrowth at Government expense for anti-malarial purposes amounted last year to over 5,000,000 square feet. Over 45,000 square feet were cleared at the cost of private individuals.

The result of the new valuation of the whole Colony of Hongkong is that the rateable value has increased from \$14,410,153 to \$15,388,736, an addition of \$1,228,583 or 8.52 percent. The City of Victoria has increased to \$12,745,655 an addition of \$978,880. The Hill District has decreased to \$324,195, a reduction of \$1,375. Shaukiwan, Salwanho, and Quarry Bay have increased \$11,007. Hongkong Villages \$29,042, Kowloon Point \$14,735, Yaumati \$84,780, Mongkoktsui \$64,690, Hunghom and Hokun \$20,050, Kowloon Villages \$13,128. New Kowloon \$13,736. The number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 119 monthly, approximately the same number as last year.

Maj.-Gen. Saito (Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Peking), tiffined with Mil.-Commander Chang-tso-on on the 9th and left for Peking on the following day.

He stated to a press correspondent at Mukden that the Bolsheviks are in league with the German and Austrian prisoners of war, and their influence is not at all to be despised. They are facing the anti-Bolshevik on the frontier. The latter are handicapped by lack of arms. The railway traffic east of Pogranichnaya to Vladivostok has practically been blocked since the 7th by the Bolsheviks. Things in North Manchuria are more threatening than generally supposed. The Bolsheviks are at variance in their political principles with the Chinese and Austrians, but as they seem to be acting in concert, the Bolsheviks should be regarded as anything but friendly to the Allies. There are two elements among the anti-Bolsheviks. One of them hopes to gain its end by the Allies' assistance, and the other on its own resources.

It behoves the Japanese Government to act without further delay for the protection of the Japanese residents and also of the strategic interests.

Two influential officials said to represent Soviet Districts and capitalists in European Russia, have arrived in Harbin. They have sent in an appeal to Japanese Consul General Sato there as follows: "Our position is very serious and Japan is the only saviour. If Japan will send troops to places near Omsk, the capitalist class west to Ural will be able to rise, but if Japan delays till September we will have to ask Germany to maintain order. We Russia and Germany will be looked upon as saviour of Russia. If Japan will rise

to his native province to plan for the relief of sufferers and the reorganisation of the province. Mr. Hsiung will probably start for Hunan in a few days.

Premier Receives Students

As the text of the Sino-Japanese agreement has not yet been fully published by the Government the nine representatives of the Japanese

returned students in the Capital called on the Premier June 7 and explained to him their desire to see the full text of the agreement published at an early date. The Premier spoke to them in an accommodating way but firmly refused to let them know the terms of the secret agreement.

Hsu Shih-chang And The Situation

Since his arrival at the Capital, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang has been busy receiving visitors. Premier Tuan Chi-jui called on him June 7. In their conversation questions regarding the situation were touched upon and Mr. Hsu is said to have remarked that if possible he would

advise the Premier to solve the situation in a peaceful way.

Koreans Under Surveillance

The Government has received a report to the effect that seventeen Koreans, Ching Yung-hsi and others, came from Russian territory to Changchun not long ago and have recently gone to Shanghai, Nanking, Shantung and other places with a view to instigate Koreans in those

places to start a revolution against Japanese rule. The Government has instructed the provincial authorities strictly to watch the movements of the said Koreans.

Reorganisation Of Shantung Troops

General Chang Hua-chih, Tuchun of Shantung, telegraphed to the Government a few days ago stating that for the sake of retrenchment he has reorganised the 1st Division of his troops. The said Division has been reorganised into two brigades, one to be called the 1st Mixed Brigade with Pan Hung-chun as its Commander and the other to be called the 1st Brigade of Shantung troops with Chang Ke-yao as its Commander.

KIRIN BEER



in cases of 4 dz. qts.

or 6 dz. pts.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

1 Nanking Road
ARCO
Bonn
43

Telephone 218

European Russia, have arrived in Harbin. They have sent in an appeal to Japanese Consul General Sato there as follows: "Our position is very serious and Japan is the only saviour. If Japan will send troops to places near Omsk, the capitalist class west to Ural will be able to rise, but if Japan delays till September we will have to ask Germany to maintain order. We Russia and Germany will be looked upon as saviour of Russia. If Japan will rise

Have You Ever Heard of

BORDEN'S

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK?

Of course you have, everybody knows it is THE BEST.

Then Try

BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK

Same High Quality

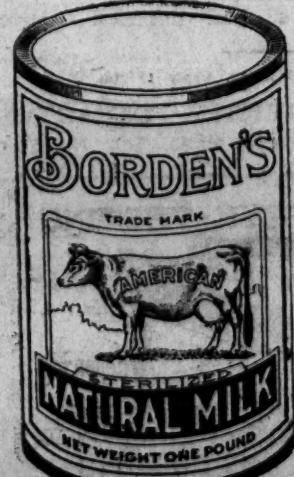
No Danger. No Waste.

For Sale by All Dealers.

Connell Bros. Company,

Agents.

Shanghai, Hongkong & Singapore.



Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
5, Nanking Road

GAS HOTPLATE



No House is Complete Without a Hotplate in the Kitchen or Nursery.

It will Boil Anything, Quickly and Well.

It Takes Up No Room and Can be Fixed Anywhere.

THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Offices:
5, Thibet Road.

Showrooms:
29 Nanking Read.

Cover it with
Certain-teed
Roofing

WILKINSONS
PAINTS & VARNISHES
FOR ALL
GENERAL PURPOSES
FOR OVER 50 YEARS WE HAVE
HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF
PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL
COUNTRIES THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE
BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY.
2 Kiukiang Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings.

STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT,
FACTORIES

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1770.
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

AMERICAN AIR FLEET BOMBS GERMAN CITIES

Squadron Of Planes Exclusively
Made Of Pershing's Men
Raids Metz

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 15.—An all American air fleet bombarded Metz and other German cities, returning safely.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has reviewed the new American troops of whom about 500,000 have arrived in France since the Germans started their present offensive.

General Pershing has awarded the new American Distinguished Service Cross to eleven Americans.

Fifty Germans under a flag of truce have surrendered to the Americans in the region of Chateau Thierry.

The Germans have ceased all activity except local attacks on the Noyon-Montdidier front. They have apparently abandoned the hope of capturing Compiegne.

The Italians defeated Austrian troops trying to pierce Tonale Pass.

An explosion in the Skoda gunworks, near Pilzen, killed 200 and injured 700 persons.

The blocking of the harbors at Ostend and Zeebrugge have reduced German submarine activities.

Force Of Germans

Has Spent Itself

(Continued from Page 1)

Failure of the sacrifice of many precious divisions but this partial defeat will not alter the general plan. We must expect the enemy to rain more thickly as he becomes weaker with less time and men left to reach his goal.

A semi-official communiqué assumes that the latest battle is now ended.

It points out that each successive big offensive has been of less duration and on a narrower front and yields less ground and concludes that the resistance is proving more and more effective and the German losses are proportionately aggravated. Still there is no doubt the enemy somewhere will renew the offensive, and the more hastily because he is weakening from day to day whereas our reserves are incessantly increased by the growing influx of Americans.

Development Movement Falls

London, June 14.—The Germans yesterday continued to push westwards near Soissons, where they are trying to envelop Villers-Cotterets Forest and squeeze out the French who remain north of the Aisne. Their effort had little result. They were held on the whole of the new front between Montdidier and Noyon while between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets Forest they have only progressed about two miles in two days, though they have succeeded in effecting a lodgment in three points north of the Forest. Such lodgments, however, are of little value in this battle, in which the fighting has reverted to the primitive stage, trenches being practically non-existent and the combatants using natural cover, creeping among the bushes and cornfields and even camouflaging their helmets with grass and leaves. Such advance as the Germans have achieved has nowhere been uniform and has only been effects with the heaviest loss.

Americans Beginning To Tell

The latter indeed continues to be the vital factor of the strategic situation, together with the fact that the weight of the American troops is beginning to tell. Correspondents dwell on the difficulties the enemy is experiencing in reinforcing his front line, filling up the gaps in his divisions with poor troops withdrawn from Russia and miners and workmen hurriedly mobilised.

But the serious feature of the situation is the fact that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria still retains the bulk of his reserves intact, which he can use whenever he likes, either in Flanders or east of Rethma.

There are thus still incalculable hazards in the battle, in which the Germans are fighting against time.

The Allies are suffering from lack of room in which to maneuver. French military experts, who loudly praise General Foch's handling of the troops under his command, point out that he, though in much lesser degree, is now enjoying the advantage previously possessed by the Germans, namely, ability quickly to move troops to different points as the French in the present battle occupy the interior of a semi-circle.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reported today:

The German attack on the 9th had been carefully prepared. An enormous reserve of artillery and gas-shells was accumulated three weeks before the attack and carefully concealed in the woods behind the front while the ground was carefully studied beforehand by units of the German Sturm-troops selected to lead the attack, who were sent to the front line for periods of three days in order to become familiar with the sector. Miners were dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men. The attacking Divisions discarded all baggage and equipment which was not absolutely indispensable before the battle began, the men carrying only their arms and ammunition and an iron ration. The objectives of the first two days were previously mapped out: on the 9th the Germans were to reach Tricot, on the Montdidier-Estre St. Denis railway, Mery, Belley and both sides of the Compiegne Road, and on the 10th they were to enter Compiegne. The divisions employed included six entirely fresh ones. The attack failed because in the three days' desperate fighting the enemy was unable to gain the upper hand on the plateaus west of the Matz.

Factors Favoring Allies

Two factors differentiate this battle from others. The first is that

there was no surprise, despite the efforts at concealment made by the enemy, and second, instead of having our main line of resistance perched on a knife edge 600 feet high with a cliff-like drop in the rear and a river behind, such as at Chemin-des-Dames, we were fighting on ground which was properly organised. Given these essentials to a successful defense, the French infantry will undoubtedly hold the Germans wherever they choose to attack.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

We took 196 prisoners in a successful operation which was carried out on the night of the 14th northward of Bethune. The result of this attack was that we gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all our objectives.

In the fighting reported in this morning's communiqué eastward of the Forest of Nieppe the enemy, by a local attack carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts westward of Vieux-Berquin.

There has been active hostile artillery in the Villers-Brettonneux sector and in the valley of the Scarpe.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

French patrols northward of Bailleul brought in a few prisoners during the night.

Aviation.—Low clouds and poor visibility impeded work in the air yesterday and our machines took advantage of spells of clearer weather and dropped nine tons of bombs on Zeebrugge mole, Armentières and Comines railway stations and also northward of Bethune.

We drove down two enemy aeroplanes yesterday. We lost two machines.

(By wireless)—A German official communiqué reported today:

The prisoners taken in our operations south of the Aisne now total 48 officers and over 2,000 men.

We destroyed some Russian bands from Eisk, 10,000 strong, who were attacking Taganrog.

London, June 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

English and Scottish battalions have taken sixty prisoners in a local operation northward of Bethune.

Successful raids have been carried out in the Villers-Brettonneux sector, yielding a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid against a post at Aveluy Wood.

Local fighting occurred during the night eastward of the Forest of Nieppe.

London, June 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We entered a post southward of Merris and brought back eleven prisoners. We also took seventeen prisoners in other raids south of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Hesbouerne. There was considerable activity on the part of the hostile army in the area of Montdidier, Bethune and between Looze and the Ypres-Comines Canal. It was especially active this morning in the neighborhood of Dielbosch Lake.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters today, describing the successful operation carried out north of Bethune on Friday night, says that the attack was pushed to a depth of four miles and that the French had lost the security of our lines. It was extremely carefully rehearsed and preceded by a brief bombardment. On the left the enemy offered a determined resistance and the Gondons and the Suffolks, to whom the flank had been entrusted, found their work cut out for them. In the darkness some of the enemy's machine-gun nests were overlooked and caused trouble before they were located and wiped out.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in a message sent yesterday evening reported:

The only move made by the enemy today was his unsuccessful attack at Courcelles. The enemy seems to have accepted defeat along the rest of the front between Montdidier and the Oise. The German advance during the past five days battle has been along and east of the Matz valley. They have not only been stopped west of that valley but in some cases have been driven back beyond their original line of departure. Their progress elsewhere has been due to the topographical conditions favoring the enemy. The decisive episode of the battle was the counter-attack of our left wing on the 11th, which frustrated the effort made by the enemy to gain a firm foothold near enough to bombard Paris with ordinary guns. Their intention on the 11th was to straighten out their line on the right wing between Reumont-sur-Matz and the Mont-didier-Senlis Railway.

Germans Change Tactics

When the news of the successful French counter-attack reached German Grand Headquarters the same evening the enemy opened a diversion on the sector between the Aisne and the Villers-Cotterets Forest.

The honor of checking the third cr. of the Kemmel offensive in April

Becomes More Stabilized

Paris, June 14.—The operations on Thursday confirmed the military results obtained on the preceding day.

On the battlefield from Montdidier to the Oise stabilisation is appearing more and more and more. Between Mery and Courcelles the enemy tried in vain to make good his losses of the 11th, which failure emphasises the importance of the results obtained by the French counter-attack on Tuesday.

Between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets the situation was equally good. Despite the stubbornness of the enemy, who on a front of ten kilometers launched five divisions to the attack, only a trifling gain was obtained which was out of proportion to the losses he suffered. The

Flying today was restricted by adverse weather.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

they gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe."

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

HOW FRENCH GUNS SMASHED 'BERTHA'

Two Shells Landed On The Long-Range Cannon, Making A 50-Foot Rent

HER MATE STILL FIRING

Last Of The German Battery Of Three Continues Dropping Projectiles In Paris

Paris, April 27.—A description of the destruction by French artillery of one of the long-range cannons with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris is published today by *The Petit Parisien*.

"All the signs that Bertha, (a French nickname for the big German guns, referring to Bertha Krupp,) was going to fire had been noticed. The smoke curtain had gone up. All around there was a chorus of loud reports. Undoubtedly Bertha and two or three hundred 50-millimeter naval guns were all firing simultaneously to disguise the whereabouts of the big cannon.

"After a short pause the firing was resumed. This time ten naval guns supplied the oblige. French air observers were on the lookout, however, and French guns opened fire in their turn. The aviators signalled quickly that the result of the first salvo was most promising. Two heavy shells exploded 250 yards north of the big gun, tearing up the railroad tracks leading to the concrete gun platform. The firing was continued, getting closer and closer, until finally two enormous shells went through the camouflage. Two formidable explosions were heard, and the discomfited Germans saw Bertha damaged beyond repair, with a rent fifty feet long in the barrel. The aviators reported that they could see plainly through the camouflage two gaping craters in the platform.

"French gunners then set about preparing to destroy the third Bertha, but thus far they have not succeeded, for shells arrived in Paris again during the small hours of the night."

"The long-range gun continued last night to fire upon the Paris district," says an official announcement. "There were no victims."

It is noted that the official bulletin continues to speak of but one weapon employed in the bombardment, using the gun in the singular number. The statement that the gun continued to fire is not intended to indicate a steady bombardment. The firing was intermittent, only a few shells having fallen.

The German people are informed that the long-range guns now bombarding Paris mark "the greatest progress in the development of firearms since the invention of powder" in a eulogistic article sent out by the semi-official Wolf Bureau and published in the German newspapers under a Berlin date on March 28. The text of the Wolff despatch follows:

"In vain our enemies are racking their brains to solve the secret of our giant cannon with which we are bombarding Paris. They believe they have found the solution in an Australian longbarrel cannon."

"In view of these reports, it must be stated that for this latest war weapon, which, with its long range and accuracy, represents the greatest progress in the development of firearms since the invention of powder, we have to thank solely German science, German technical skill and German industry."

The Cologne Gazette of March 31, a copy of which has been received here, in an article headed "The 120-Kilometer Cannon," says:

"The 42-centimeter mortars in August, 1914, smashed fortresses which up until then had been considered modern and impregnable. At that moment there began a new period of the construction of fortresses."

"The 31st of March, 1918, brought the technical wonder of the 120-kilometer cannon, and with it the beginning of a new era in the history of the construction of canons, which however, may be of far greater importance on the course of the war, and, perhaps, for peace, than the 42-centimeter mortars."

"Now that the possibility of such technical achievement has been demonstrated, there will not be much to prevent the belligerent nations from manufacturing such cannon. Of course, such giant cannon will be the exception in artillery equipment, for they are expensive, heavy, and probably may be used only for a limited number of shots."

Krupp Expert's Amazing Indictment Of Germany

(Former Director of the Great Krupp Works)

Berne, April 15.—Since the first days of 1917 I have abandoned all hope as regards the present directors of Germany. Our offer of peace without indication of our war aims, the accentuation of the submarine war, the deportations of Belgians, the systematic destruction in France and the torpedoing of English hospital ships have so degraded the governors of the German Empire that I am profoundly convinced that they are disqualified forever for the elaboration and conclusion of a sincere and just agreement. The personalities may change, but they cannot remain the representatives of the German cause.

The German people will not be able to repair the grievous crimes committed against its own present and future, and against that of Europe and the whole human race until it is represented by different men with a different mentality. To tell the truth, it is mere justice that its reputation throughout the whole world is as bad as it is. The triumph of its methods—the methods by which it has hitherto conducted the war both militarily and politically—would constitute a defeat for the ideas and the supreme hopes of mankind. One has only to imagine that a people exhausted, demoralized, or hating violence, should consent to a peace with a Government which has conducted such a war, in order to understand how the general level and the chances of life of the peoples would remain black and deceptive.

As a man and as a German who desires nothing but the welfare of the deceived and tortured German people, I turn away definitely from the present representatives of the German regime. And I have only one wish—that all independent men may do the same, and that many Germans may understand and act.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Kitan Maru Apr. 17
Kaga Maru May 31

For Liverpool

Iyo Maru Apr. 6
Shidzuka Maru May 10

For San Francisco

Ecuador May 25
Korea Maru June 6
Sibila Maru June 18

For Seattle

Sun Maru May 18
Pushimi Maru June 16

For Tacoma:

Arabia Maru June 12
Africa Maru June 17

For Vancouver

Monteagle May 21
Empress of Japan May 27
Key West May 27

For Marseilles, etc.

Kirishimayama Maru May 13

For Port Said:

Paul Lecat June 7

Passengers Departed

Per K.M.A. s.s. Upola for Chin-wangtso:—Mrs. Ferrier and child.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Pushimi Maru for America:—Mr. Gordon and child Mrs. Hutchinson and 3 children Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Matthews and child Mrs. M. J. Moses, Mrs. Tyler and 3 children, Majoo and Mrs. Grey, Dr. and Mrs. P. L. McCall and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gilchrist and child, Mr.

Try,

Dai Nippon Brewery's

NEW TSINGTAO BEER



SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)								Nanking To Shanghai North—Down							
STATIONS.	Local Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Fast R.	Local Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Fast R.	Local Express R.	Local Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Fast R.	Local Express R.	Local Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Fast R.	
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING.....den.	8.85	10.15	11.40	12.20	15.50	16.50	17.50
SOOCHOW.....dep.	9	11.22	12.22	14.65	18.15	19.2	21.08	TIENTS'IN.....arr.	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	12.50	13.50	14.50
WUSHI.....dep.	1.21	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61	1.71	1.81	CENTRAL.....dep.	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.70	1.75
CHONGMING.....dep.	6.50	12.22	13.16	15.08	17	18	21.02	ISINANFU.....dep.	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.50	14.50	15.50
TANYANG.....dep.	9.15	1.09	1.14	1.16	7.4	7.5	7.6	HINKIANG.....dep.	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	13.50	14.50	15.50
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.15	1.09	1.14	1.16	7.4	7.5	7.6	YAN YANG.....dep.	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	13.50	14.50	15.50
NANKING.....arr.	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.35	1.38	WU-CHI.....dep.	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	13.50	14.50	15.50
PUKOW.....dep.	16.30	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.6	WOO-SU.....dep.	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	13.50	14.50	15.50
TRIANTSHIN.....arr.	16.5	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.8	DOOCHOW.....dep.	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	13.50	14.50	15.50
CENTRAL.....dep.	16.5	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.8	HANGHA.....arr.	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	13.50	14.50	15.50
PEKING.....arr.	19.50	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	NORTH.....arr.	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	13.50	14.50	15.50

R. Restaurant Cars.

*Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service.

S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)								Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down								
WOO-SUNG	PORTS	WOO-SUNG	PORTS	WOO-SUNG	PORTS	WOO-SUNG	PORTS	WOO-SUNG	PORTS	WOO-SUNG	PORTS	WOO-SUNG	PORTS	WOO-SUNG	PORTS	
WOO-SUNG	dep.	6.10	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.00	16.20	SHANGHAI	1.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.80	17.50	20.00
KIANG-SI	arr.	7.17	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.27	CHIANG-KIANG	1.21	7.41	10.15	12.36	14.12	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.65	WOO-SUNG	1.21	8.05	10.80	12.90	14.35	16.05	18.35	20.35

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service.

S. Sleeping Cars.

Pheasant	none	Mangoes	15-18	Fruit	14-16	Peaches	8-10	Carrots	2-3	FLOUR SHANGHAI	\$2.00
Pigeon	15-18	Mangosteens	per doz.	15-20	Teal	none	none	Cauliflower	10-15	RICE	per 200 lbs \$7.00
Plover	none	Oranges	per lb.	15-20	Wild Duck	none	none	Celery	2-3	MILK	per ton T18.50
Quail	each	Oranges	per lb.	15-20	Wild Geese	none	none	Green Corn	5-6	Foreign dairies	per bottle 20
Snipe	each	Persim									

Exchange and Bullion

LAYING PLANS TO RUSH
3,000,000 TO FRANCE

Shanghai, June 17, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
@ 109½—Tls. 101.11
@ exch. 7.28—Mex. \$124.08
Mex. Dollars; Market rate: 72.6
Final Gold Bars: 97½ tael Tls. 292
Copper Cash per tael 1802
: : : : :
Buying rate, 4.43
@ exch. 7.28—Mex. \$5.96
Peking Bar —
Native Interest 0.8
Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 45½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
5 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris or London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. or London T.T. \$4763
Consols £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/73
Demand 4/73	
India	T.T. 307
Paris	T.T. 6281
Paris	Demand 6301
New York	T.T. 1093
New York	Demand 1093
Hongkong	T.T. 701
Japan	T.T. 478
Batavia	T.T. 212

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m.s. Cds. 4/9d.
London	4 m.s. Dcys. 4/9d.
London	6 m.s. Cds. 4/9d.
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 4/9d.
Paris	4 m.s. 653d
New York	4 m.s. 113d

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR JUNE	
Hk. Tl. 392 @ 4/61	£1
1 @ 621	France 6.92
0.83 @ 1081	Gold 5½
1 @ 458	Yen 2.32
1 @ 15	Rupees 2.32
1 @ 1.50	Roubles —
1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
78, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by trams.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BAR SILVER

Reuters Service
London, June 13.—Today's silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Steady.
Previous quotations, London, June 13:
Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Steady.
Previous quotations, London, June 11:
Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Steady.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, June 17, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
S.M.C. 7% deb 1918 @ Tls. 100.00
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.00
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.10
Oriental Cotton Tls. 50.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 109.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 110.00
Hall & Holtz \$14.00
Weeks \$14.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 50.50 June

House Military Committee Members Say America Must Speed Troops To Allies' Aid

Holland's Quarrel With Germany

It Centers In Controversy Over The Movement Of Supplies To Belgium Through Neutral Territory

Whether Holland is to be added to the list of nations at war is one of the big questions today. If she does come in, there appears to be no doubt that it will be on the side of the Allies. The reasons Germany is putting forth for her aggressive stand against this little country can be boiled down to the Dutch ship situation, now in a great measure controlled by the United States, and her need to use Dutch territory and Dutch waterways for the shipment of munitions and material to build up the fortifications and embankments in Belgium. The second reason resolves itself into the sand and gravel controversy between Holland and Germany and between Holland and England. This dispute began in 1915, when it first came to the notice of the British Government that Holland was allowing Germany to ship military supplies through her country, thus violating the laws of neutral Governments. In October, 1917, the British Government called Holland to task for allowing her waterways to be used by the Germans for the shipment of copper, sand and gravel used in building military posts and roads.

"The German Government have been and are being allowed to transport supplies required in connection with their military operations from their own territory to territory in German occupation, and vice versa across the territory of a State taking no part in the war," wrote Mr. Balfour. "The intention and result is materially to relieve the strain upon the railways and waterways of the belligerent country essential to its military operations. What is taking place constitutes a breach of the obligations incumbent upon a neutral State."

"If Germany finds it necessary for her own purposes to send commodities containing copper to Belgium to be smelted in order to extract the metal, and then to return the metal from Belgium to her own factories for use in her munition factories, the carriage of these supplies backward and forward, if permitted, via neutral territory, affords relief to the direct military transport system between Belgium and Germany and constitutes the use by Germany of Netherlands territory for military purposes. For the Netherlands Government to permit this is to fall in the observance of their duties as a neutral.

"With regard to sand and gravel, it is immaterial whether the German purposes are alleged to be civil or alleged to be military. Germany is in occupation of Belgian merely in pursuit of military objects, and there can be no purpose to which the sand and gravel so dispatched via the Dutch waterways can be put which does not constitute a use of those waterways for the forwarding by the enemy of supplies which are required in connection with the war."

"The sand and gravel which have been allowed to pass is far in excess of anything which is required for civilian purposes in Belgium. There is also the local output to be taken into account. Belgian quarries can easily produce all that is required for non-military purposes in that country. Since it is understood that the Belgian quarries are worked by prisoners of war, the output is doubtless used for civilian purposes. Were it not so it would be a breach of the Land War Regulations, since it would be a case of employing the labor of prisoners on work connected with military operations."

"His Majesty's Government feel no doubt that the Netherlands Government are allowing use to be made of Dutch territory by the Germans for the purpose of forwarding to Belgium in enormous quantities supplies which have intimate connection with the military defenses of the German forces on the western front, and they certainly are not disposed to acquiesce in any arguments to the effect that the Netherlands Government are bound to allow the traffic either under the Rhine Convention or under any principle of international law or public right. On the contrary, they maintain that the Netherlands Government are bound to put an end forthwith to this transit traffic

extremely useful to her. Great quantities of sugar, coffee, cocoa, fish, butter, eggs, beef, cheese and even wheat have been shipped by the Dutch to Germany. Even when Holland was virtually starving and living on a close ration basis, food was being smuggled into Germany. Much profiteering was going on openly in the little country. The German Government established a central buying office in The Hague and offered prices far above those that the Dutch people could pay.

The Dutch Government could not, or did not protest. There were rioting and strikes in the cities of the Netherlands. The reason given by the Dutch authorities for this state of affairs was that Holland had to send food to Germany or else freeze. Germany has been the only source of supply of coal to the Netherlands. The question whether Holland could have got fuel from the Allies is one widely discussed.

Another reason given for Germany's so-called respect of Dutch territory up to date is that Holland is useful to her as a neutral nation, in that she serves as a highly efficient and quiet flank cover on the north of German warfare in Belgium. By keeping up amiable relations with Holland the Germans have had no need of protecting their lines of communication through Belgium to Flanders and France, except with border police and electric entanglements. Germany also has appreciated, perhaps, that Holland at war would be of benefit to the Allies, but it now seems that this consideration is no longer of great weight with the Teutons.

Sicawei Weather Reports

16.—Weather still rainy in Fukien and Chekiang, and even in our regions during the morning but gradually improving; lunar halo at 8 p.m. The barometers have considerably risen in China.

17.—Fine but very misty weather and heavy dew.

Monday, June 18, 1918

WEATHER	4 A.M. 9 A.M.
Bar. at Cent., mm... 750.69 750.77	
Bar. at Cent., inches... 29.55 29.56	
Variation for min 12h -6.86 -5.11	
Variation for min 24h -3.68 -3.49	
Wind—Direction SE SSW	
Wind—Kilom per hour 14 18	
Wind—Miles 8.7 11.2	
Temperature—Cen ... 21° 6 23° 2	
Temperature—Fah ... 70.9 73.8	
Humidity co: 98 98	
Nebulosity 5-10 10 10	
Rainfall mm 0 0	
Rainfall inches 0 0	

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

June 17th, 18th and 19th

"Runaway Romany"

Gold Rooster Play

in 5 Parts

Also

Scenic and Comic Pictures

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME
For June 18th, 19th and 20th

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"THE YEARS

of the

LOCUST"

Five Parts

INTERVAL

"WHAT HAPPENED TO WILLIE"

comedy

"HIS OWN NEMESIS"

comedy

Olympic Theatre

Programme
For Two Nights Only
June 18th and 20th

New Paramount Pictograph

NEW COMEDIES
and the special
Paramount Feature

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

Five Parts

ON JUNE 19th

Third Musical Concert
BY
The Moscow Trio

TO BE SHOWN NEXT WEEK

The Great Film

"THE WHITE RAVEN"

A METRO Wonder-play in Six acts
featuring the Wonderful actress

ETHEL BARRYMORE

Bright Lights ! Follow the Crowds to Bright Music !

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our first-class Entertainers !

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo.

Miss Irene Swan,

Miss Paola French, Comical Songs

Miss Dachenko, Russian Songs and Dances.

The Williamson Troupe, Ballet-Dances.

First-Class Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra First-Class Floor ! "EVERYTHING No. 1" Service !

AT THE APOLLO THEATRE "ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TONIGHT

The Latest Triangle Fine Art Film.

"LET KATY DO IT"
"LET KATY DO IT"

A story of a modern cinderella told in cleverly photographed film by that maker of the cinema

D. W. GRIFFITHS

Now you know just how good the film is and what kind of picture you can expect to see

ANNALS OF THE WAR

with the army of La Belle France

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

Lord Mayor's Day in Old Blighty

MACK SENNETT'S BOYS

in a screaming burlesque film

A LOVE RIOT
A LOVE RIOT

Get the dust out of your eyes for this picture is a peach for sore eyes — 1000 laughs to every foot

THE PENDLETON ROUND-UP

The annual meeting of the Cowboys for the Championships of the World — Here's a Little Boost About the Picture

The greatest portrayal of strength and daring feats ever presented to the public of Shanghai. If you have never witnessed one of those famous "ROUND-UPS" in reality, here is an opportunity you should not miss, and if you have "seen 'em before" this is a whole lot better than the last one you saw, so don't forget that the Apollo is showing this "GREAT PICTURE" for a few nights only.

All contests shown here are for the "CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD" and introduce the world's greatest aggregation of "COWBOYS," "COWGIRLS," "INDIANS" and the finest collection of horses to be seen in many a day.

The "Pageant" opens with the "GRAND ENTRY" headed by the famous Pendleton Cowboy Band and is followed by the grand charge of all contestants, after which we see the Buck Riding contest, which consists of riding "BUCKING BULLS, STEERS, and BRONCHOS, and believe me these birds are hard to ride" but you should see how these cowboys do it. They can't come too strong for them, why, even "SHARKEY" the famous "Bull" was none too strong for the wily cowboy who said "Mawskie" "Let's BUCK" and buck she did.

Then we see a "TUG OF WAR" in which all contestants are strictly neutral, followed by the Maverick Race, in

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,300,000

Reserve Fund \$2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$1,300,000

Head Office: 22 Grosvenor Gardens, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

H. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevill, Gresham Esq.

The Rt. Hon. George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Marshall, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amaritor Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Iloph Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manilla (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART.

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bankok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papoote

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des

Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate,

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and

Rotterdam

President:

Jean Jadot

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de la Parisisienne.

Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2m. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

\$34,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,895,933.46

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: 22 Grosvenor Gardens, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

H. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevill, Gresham Esq.

The Rt. Hon. George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Marshall, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Iloph Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manilla (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Sub-Age 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Kgs. Tls.

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

London: London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.

G. CARRERE,

managers for China.

Japan and India.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1911)

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kalgan Henkow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Anking Nanchang

Daihai Hangchow Ningpo Kukiang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amy

Kirin Hauchow Canton

Tsinan Soochow Hongkong

Wusieh Swatow

Yangtse Yangchow

Tientsin San Pedro de Yokohama

Hankow Macao Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia Petrograd

Buenos Aires Rio de Janeiro

Caracas Santiago de Cuba

Genoa Santos</

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 22		San Francisco	Colombia	Am. B.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24		San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 25		San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26		Seattle, etc.	Sakami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 19		San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 20		San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 21		San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
July 22		Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 23		Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 9		Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 18		N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chitugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 19		Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22		Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Tsurumi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 23		N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Mitsugami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 24		Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 2		N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June		Marseilles	Sagami Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 18		London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 19		Batavia & Java Ports	Hirano Maru	Dut. H.C.T. Co.	
June 24		London, etc.		Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 18	4.00	Ningpo	Klangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 18	12.00	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkien	Br. B. & S.	
June 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 19	4.00	Ningpo	Chingchow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 19	12.00	Canton	Hoihow	Br. B. & S.	
June 20	12.00	Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
June 20	12.00	St'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 22	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
June 26		Takao, F'chow, K'tung	Keeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 27		Hongkong	Shinjo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 29		Hongkong & Manila	Katori Maru	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
July 3		Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 14		Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
July 16		Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 18		Cheoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 18	2.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 18	5.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Toko Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
June 18		D.L. Tsingtao & Dairen	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 19		Tientsin, direct	Hsintai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 19		Cheefoo and Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 19		Tientsin, direct	Shedding	Br. B. & S.	
June 20	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, Antung	Yungshao	Br. B. & S.	
June 22	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Yungshao	Br. B. & S.	
June 22	12.00	D.L. Tsinan, etc.	Ikitshin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
June 23	12.00	Dairen, direct	Kobo Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 2		Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luoyi	Br. B. & S.	
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Louywo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shingang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suluo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 17	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningchao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.	
June 17	Swatow	Hoihow	Br. B. & S.	
June 17	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 17	Dairy	Kout Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
June 17	Hankow	Shangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 17	Hankow	Takao	Br. B. & S.	
June 17	Hankow	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 17	Hankow	Kiangtien	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 17	Hankow	Wingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 16	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 16	Tientsin, direct	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 16	H'kong	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 16	H'kong	Canada Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 16	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Kaitfong	Br. B. & S.	
June 16	T'ocoma & Seattle	Amaru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungling	Br. B. & S.	
June 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Longkwo, tons 3,250 Capt. Findelson, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Pooyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Methrel, will leave on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 4236.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newjung, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Igeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pooyang wharf on Tuesday, June 23, at about 12

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool)WOMEN
SHIRANO MARU 16,000
YOKOHAMA MARU ... 13,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, E.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Totsawa, June 30
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, July 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K'be.)

TATEGAMI MARU 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, June 25

YAMASIRO MARU ... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 2

CHIKUGO MARU ... 6,000 Capt. K. Soida, July 5

CHONGMING, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

CHIKUZEN MARU ... 5,500 Capt. N. Nojiri, June 18

WAKESHIMA MARU ... 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, June 22

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, June 29

FOR JAPAN

MISIMA MARU 16,000 Capt. S. Murasami, June 26

KORE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU Capt. K. Inatsu, July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 July 3

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Sept. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

WUWA MARU 21,000 July 23

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU 14,000 June 19

NEKKO MARU 10,000 July 17

AKI MARU 12,500 Aug. 31

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. J. SUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

100 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Mail	Mail
101	3.	1.		dep. Peking	1705	1612	
B. s.	B. s.	B. s.		arr. Tientsin-Central	1655	1602	
2028	836	300	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1651	1547	
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central	1332	1221	
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-East	1048	926	
000	1125	640		arr. Tientsin-East	1603	1645	700
1910	580	2340	524	dep. Mukden	2303	1040	

Local	Mail	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local	6.
715	130	-	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1705
725	110	271		arr. Tientsin-Central	1655
745	1200	-		dep. Tientsin-Central	1651
1138	1500	78		arr. Tientsin-Central	1332
1247	1740	143		dep. Tzechow	1048
1260	2021	-		arr. Tsinanfu	806
7	220	-		dep. Tsinanfu	806
890	2031	-		arr. Tsinanfu	756
1039	2221	266		dep. Tsinanfu	1612
1206	038	318		arr. Tsinanfu	601
1328	048	-		dep. Tsinanfu	1542
1556	316	377		dep. Tsinanfu	349
1814	430	-		arr. Tsinanfu	1311
9.	420	-		dep. Tsinanfu	339
699	457	-		arr. Tsinanfu	120
1166	523	-		dep. Tsinanfu	1082
1204	610	600		arr. Tsinanfu	2336
1667	1113	-		dep. Tsinanfu	810
1846	1300	631		arr. Tsinanfu	1040

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express
16.	10.	-	1.	15.	
B. s.	E.		B. s.	B. s.	
1200	1400	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	1410	
2300	1400	-	dep. Nanking	1415	650
700	2120	193	arr. Shanghai-North	755	2300

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"
Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

200 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—Czak, Czak Thurban
2. Overture—Giovanno d'Arco ... Verdi
3. Waltz—Dolores Waldteufel
4. Selection—Cavalleria Rusticana ... Mascagni
5. Song—The Lost Chord Sullivan
6. Selection—The Belle of New York ... Kerker A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
-------	--------------------

Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$560
Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	R. 256

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$320 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	\$370 B.
Yangtze	\$260
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 21½ B.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$124 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$310 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	120 B.
"Shell"	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (c)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)	

Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons.	2½ B.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.80 S.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$122 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 100½ S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 17½ S.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73 B.
Hongk	

Business and Official Notices

Notice To Mariners
No. 660.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtsze River.

Confucius Channel—South-Eastern Entrance.

Direction of channel changed—
Buoys moved.

Referring to Special Notice to
Mariners No. 510, NOTICE is
hereby given that the following
Buoys have been moved to mark
the new direction of the channel at
the south-eastern entrance to the
Confucius Channel, Yangtsze
River.

The South-east Spit Buoy has
been moved and is now moored in
about 34 feet of water on the south-
ern side of the south-eastern entrance
to the Confucius Channel. From the
Buoy, South-west Beacon bears
N. 10° W., distant 7.04 miles. The characteristics of the
Buoy remain unchanged.

The Dove's Nest Lower Buoy
has been moved and is now moored
in about 30 feet of water on the south-
eastern extremity of the Acteon
Shoals, its characteristics re-
maining unchanged. From the
Buoy, South-west Beacon bears
North distant 4.67 miles.

The Dove's Nest Upper Buoy
has been moved and is now moored
in about 47 feet of water on the south-
ern edge of the Acteon Shoals,
its characteristics remaining un-
changed. From the Buoy, South-
west Beacon bears N. 51° E., dis-
tant 3.55 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic
and depths are those of Low Water
of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector General
of Customs.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

Chinese Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 17th June, 1918.

JUNE 29th
at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

BRITISH NAVAL AIR
FIGHTERS

One of the greatest films ever seen
in China, and showing in wonderful
pictures a little of
BRITISH AIR POWER

Also to be shown
MESOPOTAMIA,
Incidents and Scenes in the Great
Battle on the Western Front,
etc., etc.

Booking at Mourie's opens on
Wednesday morning.
Prices as usual.

18433

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Admin-
istration ends on the 30th instant,
it is particularly requested
that Creditors will present their
accounts for payment on or before
that date.

18384

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr.
O. E. Cameron is no longer repre-
senting it in capacity the London
Varnish & Enamel Co.,

(Signed) The London Varnish
and Enamel Co.

18386

If you are going
to the

UNITED STATES

or

JAPAN

carry your funds in

AMERICAN EXPRESS

TRAVELERS CHEQUES

**AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY**

No. 10 The Bund, Tel. 1969
18439

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Debenture Transfer Register
of the above Company will be
closed from the 23rd June to the
29th June, 1918, both days inclusive,
for the preparation of Debenture
Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BRODIE A. CLARKE,
Chairman.

18399

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE
SUMMER
MONTHS
ALWAYS
USE
REYNELL'S
HIRANO
WATER
—
ASK BILL!



Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG
have opened consulting rooms at
NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD.

Tel. Central No. 1801.

Dr. OKS, MD., specialist for eye,
ear, throat and nose diseases.

Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary
and skin diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

18236

"ESAN MARU" FOR PORT SAID

Will leave Shanghai in July or August.

For particulars please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Acting Agents),
Export Department, Shanghai.

Tel. N. 167

18431

To Silk Shippers:

S. S. "TAJIMA MARU"

will sail from Kobe to the United Kingdom
via Cape Town
about the middle of July.

For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, (S'HAI)
Export Department.

Tel. N. 167.

18430

S. S. "SHOKWA MARU"

Will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles the end of this month.

For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(Acting Agents),
Export Department—S'hai.

Tel. N. 167.

18430

**The China Mutual Life Insurance
Company, Limited.**

Head Office: 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, TODAY, the 18th day of June, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th day of June, 1918, to the 18th day of June, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. K. TWEED,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th May, 1918.

18219

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

146 BROADWAY & G. 17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

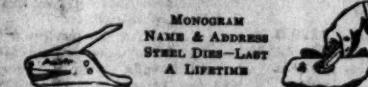
Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



MONOGRAM
NAME & ADDRESS
STEEL DIES—LAST
A LIFETIME

Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stewart WARNING SIGNAL

(hand-operated)



is the superior of any hand-
operated horn made, no matter
what the price may be. It always
makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTORS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: Two good office rooms
with three smaller rooms, Central
district. Rent Tls. 60 per month,
including light, water and taxes.
Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA
PRESS.

18421 J. 20

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, on
Nanking Road, from Sept. 1st very
desirable offices. Apply to China
Realty Co., Ltd.

18216

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1
Hongkong Road, eight rooms,
separate entrance, well lighted,
facing North. Immediate occu-
pancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer
and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing
Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18229

TO LET: Furnished house, No.
9 Weihwei Road, for six months
from the end of June. Three sitting
rooms, three bed and bathrooms,
large flower and vegetable garden,
stable or garage. Apply E. F.
Goodale, at the above address, or
telephone No. 754, Central.

18390 J. 18

TO LET: Office flat, No. 6
Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms,
near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60.
Apply premises for inspection; fur-
ther particulars Hammond, No. 38
Nanking Road.

18367

TO LET: 484 Rue Eugene Bard,
at Dubai tram. Excellent 6 roomed
semi-detached residence. Rent Tls.
70. Apply premises or Hammond,
38 Nanking Road.

18228

WANTED a small office room, in
Central district. Please address to
Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

18428 J. 20

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, a flat of 2 or
3 rooms, unfurnished, with kitchen.
Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA
PRESS.

18426 J. 19

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Furnished 5-6 roomed
house, with all convenience, for July,
August, September. Rent not to
exceed Tls. 90. Apply to Box 436,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18406 J. 18

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and veranda), to
let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

18428 J. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED as sales-
man by experienced business man
(British). Seven years in China,
Moderate salary. No objection to
outport. Apply to Box 455, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18428 J. 20

EXPERIENCED LADY steno-
grapher requires position, beginning
of July. Apply to Box 449, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18428 J. 20

AMERICAN, well-recommended
with general office experience, wants
position as clerk or accountant.
Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA
PRESS.

18419 J. 18

EX. OFFICER, British,